

and the distribution of the setae on it (Figs. 2, 3) . The telopodite forms a smooth curve and ends in an acuminate process subtended by a thin rounded lobe. In *brimleii* the acuminate process is bent back toward the lobe, forming an apical hook. The middle half of the telopodite is setose on the outer curve. The large coxal peg is typical of the genus and is entirely distinct from the medial coxal hook or *hüfthörnchen*.

A Review of the Genus *Pseudolithobius* (Chilopoda: Gosibiidae)

By RALPH CRABILL, JR., Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York

Among the material collected during the summer of 1948 by Mr. George Ball and Dr. Howard Evans, to whom I am greatly indebted, is a new member of the endemic Nearctic genus, *Pseudolithobius*. This new species is of particular interest because it is the second to be placed in the genus since its erection in 1875 by Stuxberg.

Pseudolithobius (Stuxberg)

Lithobius Stuxberg, Öfvers. K. vet.-akad. Förhandl., XXXII (2), p. 69 (1875); Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., XV (4), p. 190 (1875).

Lithobius (*Pseudolithobius*) Stuxberg, Öfvers. K. vet.-akad. Förhandl., XXXII (3), p. 14 (1875).—Latzel, Myr. Ost-Ung. Mon., I, p. 35 (1880).—Bollman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 46, p. 164 (1893).—Verhoeff, Bronn's Klass. u. Ord., V, p. 240 (1925).

Pseudolithobius (Stuxberg), Chamberlin, Pomona Coll. Journ. Ent. and Zool., II, p. 369 (1910); Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, LVII, p. 227 (1917).—Attems, in Kükenthal's Handbuch Zool., IV, p. 383 (1930).

GENOTYPE: *Lithobius megaloporus* Stuxberg, 1875 [= *Pseudolithobius megaloporus* (Stuxberg)]. Monobasic.

The present genus is distinctive within the Gosibiidae in having the last five pairs of coxae with ventral pores. All other known genera of Lithobiomorph centipedes, with the exception of the Henicopid genus, *Zygethobius*, bear coxal pores on only the last four pairs of legs. *Pseudolithobius*, which has been known since 1875 from a single species, *megaloporus*, has only been taken on the west coast of the United States. With the discovery of the new Arizonan form, *festinatus*, described below, the areal distribution of the genus is considerably increased.

Generic Diagnosis. Fulvous or reddish brown forms, ranging in size to 41 mm. Lateral head margins essentially continuous, no true marginal breaks occurring, although an indistinct line visible where the usual breaks would occur. Ocelli in two or three series; posterior ocellus largest; entire eye area small, elongate. Antennae short, consisting of twenty to twenty-two articles. Prosternal teeth recurved, 3-3 to 4-4; ectal spine setiform. Tergites rugose, roughened; the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth produced posteriorly, or none so produced. Coxal pores on last five pairs of legs. Female gonopod claw large, entire. Basal spines stout, 2-2, 3-3, or 4-4. First article of gonopod broad, well chitinized mesally, constricted basally on inner side. Fifth article of penult and ultimate legs of the male conspicuously modified. (The penult and ultimate legs of *megaloporus* show such sexually dimorphic characteristics, it is assumed that when a male of *festinatus* is found, it too will exhibit such modifications.)

***Pseudolithobius megaloporus* (Stuxberg)**

Lithobius megaloporus Stuxberg, Öfvers. K. vet.-akad. Förhandl., XXXII (2), p. 69 (1875); Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., XV (4), p. 190 (1875).

Lithobius (Pseudolithobius) megaloporus Stuxberg, Öfvers. K. vet.-akad. Förhandl., XXXII (3), p. 14 (1875); Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., VII (1), p. 137 (1877).

Pseudolithobius megaloporus Chamberlin, Pomona Coll. Journ. Ent. and Zool., III, p. 470 (1911); Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, LVII, p. 229 (1917).

Dorsum brown; head darker, more reddish. Antennae short, articles twenty to twenty-two. Ocelli five to seven in two or three series. Prosternal teeth recurved, 3-3 to 4-4. Tergites nine, eleven, and thirteen with posterior outer corners distinctly pointed and produced posteriorly. The last five pairs of legs with coxal pores. Last two pairs of legs with coxae laterally armed. Ventral spinulation of the tenth to penult pairs of legs, 0, 1, 3, 3, 3, the penult legs sometimes 0, 1, 3, 3, 2. That of the first to tenth pairs of legs, 0, 0, 3, 3, 3. Ventral spinulation of the ultimate legs, 0, 1, 3, 3, 1, with two terminal claws, the second one minute. Dorsal spinulation of first to ninth pairs of legs, 0, 0, 3, 3, 2, of the tenth to the ultimate pairs of legs, 1, 0, 3, 3, 2. Basal spines of female gonopods 3-3 or 4-4.

***Pseudolithobius festinatus* sp. n.**

Like the Californian, *megaloporus*, this new species has coxal pores on the last five pairs of legs, but it may be readily distinguished from *megaloporus* in having none of the tergites produced posteriorly and in having only the last pair of coxae laterally armed. Furthermore, *festinatus* has only two basal spines on each female gonopod as opposed to three or four in *megaloporus*; the adult female specimen of *festinatus* is only 13.5 mm. in length, and the ultimate leg spinulation is dorsally 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, ventrally 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, thus contrasting significantly with that of *megaloporus*, viz. dorsally 1, 0, 3, 2, 2, and ventrally 0, 1, 3, 3, 1.

Type. ♀; 16 miles southwest of Show Low, Navajo County, ARIZONA on U. S. Highway 60, August 10, 1948. (George E. Ball and Howard E. Evans; under a rock.) In author's collection; C-483.

Total length 13.5 mm.

Antennae pale yellow becoming paler distally; 21 articles; 4.3 mm. long; second article longest; last article elliptical, its length to preceding two articles in alcohol 18:19; proximal articles sparsely beset with pale setae becoming more numerous distally. *Cephalic plate* bright tan-yellow, darker than first tergite; areolate; 1.3 mm. long, as long as wide; widest at mid-length; lateral head marginal breaks essentially continuous, no

true disjunctures; very sparsely beset with setae; frontal suture distinct. *Eye* consisting of a single large ocellus, ventrally pointed, and eleven smaller ocelli arranged in three series, viz. 1-5, 4, 2; organ of Tömösvary large, located beneath anterior-most ocellus of second series; beneath anterior-most ocellus of first series a stout, dark, seta. *Clypeus* bluntly pointed at apex; with 4 apical setae, the two inner setae on apex, these stouter and longer than two outer setae which are located slightly lateral and anterior to the inner setae. *Prehensors* bright tan-yellow; each trochanteroprefemur with an incomplete oblique suture extending from inner prehensorial margin $\frac{1}{5}$ the distance to outer margin and roughly paralleling the side of the prosternum. *Prosternum* same color as cephalic plate; areolate; distinctly split longitudinally by a pale suture. *Anterior prosternal projections* with 3-3 prosternal teeth, these triangular, blunt, a line through their apices distinctly recurved, innermost tooth smallest on side of diastema, outermost tooth longest, ectal spines setiform, longer than nearest tooth, pale, curving mesally; diastema narrowly V-shaped, slightly rounded at bottom; prosternal projections beset with dark, stout setae; distance taken between apices of outermost teeth to interval between prehensorial-trochanteroprefemoral articulations is 7:33; chitin lines distinct for entire length. *Tergites* whitish-yellow from second to about fifth, thereafter becoming darker tan-yellow; areolate; rugose; all finely punctate; no tergites produced; tenth widest; ratio of tenth plate to first is 42:35; no tergite completely surrounded by marginal elevations; first tergite with sides slightly converging posteriorly, the posterior margin very slightly medially excised, its width to head is 35:37; tergites 2, 7, 9, 11, and 13 with the posterior margins straight, posterior margins of tergites 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 excised, becoming more distinctly so progressing posteriorly; relative widths progressing posteriorly from first to fourteenth 35, 31, 36, 34, 37, 36, 40, 41, 37, 42, 37, 39, 35, 34. *Sternites* anteriorly whitish becoming distinctly yellow by 7th sternite; areolate; very sparsely beset with setae; sides moderately converging posteriorly; just mesad of each posterior corner is an oblique short, clear sulcus which becomes more abbreviated on succeeding

sternites until it vanishes on the fifteenth. *Coxal pores* 3, 3, 3, 3, 3; circular; small, the innermost one the smallest, the outermost two progressively of greater diameter. *Female gonopods* with the first article of each slightly excavate mesoproximally; light yellow; the inner surfaces more strongly chitinized; beset with numerous brown, long setae ventrally; basal spines 2-2 on each first article, outer spines straight, with parallel sides, the distal $\frac{1}{3}$ gradually acuminate, equal in length to inner spines, inner spines slightly curved outward, equal in width to outer spines; gonopod claw entire, distally dark brown, strongly curved mesally. *Legs* lighter anteriorly, becoming darker yellow posteriorly, generally same color as associated tergite; only last pair of coxae laterally armed, penult and ultimate legs relatively crassate; ultimate leg femur to tibia lengths 52:60 from dorsal aspect; ultimate legs with single large claw; penult legs with minute accessory spine in addition; all other legs with apical claw plus a smaller inner claw as well as a ventral outer accessory spine; spinulation of first to sixth leg pairs $\frac{00222}{00232}$; of seventh to eleventh leg pairs $\frac{00322}{00232}$; of the twelfth leg pairs $\frac{00312}{00232}$; of the thirteenth $\frac{10311}{00332}$; of the penult $\frac{10311}{01332}$; of the ultimate $\frac{10310}{01320}$.

Two Synonymic Notes (Hemiptera: Coreidae, Corixidae)

By ROLAND F. HUSSEY, Lakeland, Florida

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Acidomeria cincticornis Stal 1870, Enum. Hem. 1: 183.

Anasa sapiicola Hussey 1935, Bull. Brookl. Ent. Soc. 30 (1): 23. *New synonymy.*

Comparison of paratypes of my 1935 species with specimens which I determined in 1925 as *A. cincticornis* leaves me no doubt of this synonymy.